

Analysis of Beacon's Chexal showed that it consisted essentially of salol, tannic acid, bismuth subnitrate and subcarbonate (approximately 7.7 percent), sodium bicarbonate (15.5 percent, calcium carbonate (66.9 percent), and magnesium carbonate (5.79 percent). It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it would help retard scour losses in all livestock, that it was an excellent tonic and stimulant, were false and misleading since when used as directed in the labeling, it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Analysis of Beacon's Fowl-Ade showed that it consisted essentially of copper sulfate (41.84 percent), kamala resins (15.6 percent), nicotine sulfate, nuxvomica, iron sulfate, and anise. Its package was materially larger than was necessary to hold its contents. It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was a "fowl-ade" for chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese of all ages, were false and misleading since when used as directed in the labeling, it would not be efficacious for such purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its container was so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading.

Analysis of Beacon's Swinade showed that it consisted essentially of hydrated lime, sulfur (10.8 percent), iron sulfate, and plant material including nuxvomica, American wormseed, and corn meal. It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling which represented that it was efficacious in the treatment of large roundworms and that another drug, namely, Chexal, would be efficacious in the treatment of scours in livestock, were false and misleading since the articles when used as directed would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On March 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

695. Misbranding of Formula A-1. U. S. v. 42 Gallon Cans of Formula A-1. Default decree of condemnation. Product destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 6314. Sample No. 76456-E.)

On December 2, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota filed a libel against the above-named product at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that in the months of September and October, 1941, the article had been shipped by Stanley S. Steinharter from Cincinnati, Ohio; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of cresote, sodium salts of cresols, a small proportion of sodium hydroxide, a trace of an arsenic compound, extracts of plant drugs, sugar, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that it would be efficacious in the treatment of enteritis or dysentery due to bacterial infection of swine, cattle, and poultry, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On January 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was subsequently destroyed.

DRUGS IN DECEPTIVE CONTAINERS

696. Misbranding of Caulk Mercitan Lotion. U. S. v. 66 Packages of Caulk Mercitan Lotion. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6754. Sample No. 54182-E.)

This product was packed in triangular-shaped bottles, each of which was placed in a square cardboard container. The 8-ounce bottles occupied approximately 43 percent of the capacity of the containers and the 3½-ounce bottles occupied approximately 44 percent of the capacity of the containers.

On January 24, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 24 8-ounce packages and 42 3½-ounce packages of the above-named product at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that it had been shipped on or about November 17 and December 23, 1941, by the L. D. Caulk Co. from Milford, Del.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On February 16, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

697. Misbranding of Wemett's Salve. U. S. v. 115 Packages of Wemett's Salve. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed or delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 6692. Sample No. 85427-E.)

The tube in which this product was packed occupied only about 14 percent of the capacity of the carton.

On January 13, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 115 ¼-ounce packages of Wemett's Salve at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 28 and October 1, 1941, by F. J. Wemett from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its container was so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading.

On March 25, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed, or delivered to a charitable institution.

NONSTERILE SURGICAL DRESSINGS

698. Adulteration and misbranding of sutures. U. S. v. 32 Packages of Sutures. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6762. Sample No. 71511-E.)

On January 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa filed a libel against the above-named product at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that it had been shipped on or about September 17, 1941, by Davis Sutures, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its purity fell below the standard set forth in the pharmacopoeia since it was not sterile. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement in the labeling, "Guaranty Davis Sutures are guaranteed to be sterile," was false and misleading since it was not sterile but was contaminated with viable aerobic and anaerobic or facultative anaerobic micro-organisms, including spore-bearing and gas-producing micro-organisms.

On February 28, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

699. Misbranding of finger compresses. U. S. v. 1,344 Packages of Quick Strips Finger Compresses. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6901. Sample Nos. 92009-E, 92010-E.)

On February 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against the above-named product at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that it had been shipped on or about January 23, 1942, by the Quick Manufacturing Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that designs showing application of the strips to the finger and the statements, "Place Medicated Pad over Injury," "Press Edges Together," "Wrap Around Finger," and "Medicated With Boric Acid or Iodochrome," were misleading when applied to a bandage which was contaminated with viable micro-organisms; and in that such designs and statements suggested that it would be suitable for first aid purposes; whereas it was not.

On March 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

700. Adulteration and misbranding of Hill's Swabbed Applicators with Tongue Blade. U. S. v. 76 Cartons of Hill's Swabbed Applicators with Tongue Blade. (F. D. C. No. 6849. Sample No. 70098-E.)

On or about March 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 76 cartons of the above-named product at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that it had been shipped on or about November 27, 1941, by the Wetmore-Century Corporation from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, (glassine envelope) "sterilized," since it was not sterile but was contaminated with aerobic, anaerobic, or facultative anaerobic micro-organisms.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, (envelope) "Sterilized Applicators * * * Sterilized After Packing," and (carton) "The Modern Way of Treating sore throats, cuts, wounds, ear and nose ailments. The Ideal Way of safeguarding your health * * * For eye, ear and nose treatment * * * especially useful to mothers treating infants * * * specially made for Throat Treatment," were false and misleading when applied to an article that was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On March 21, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.